

E
98
I5
I39
NMAL

INDIANS AT • WORK



JULY 1, 1934

A NEWS SHEET FOR INDIANS
AND THE INDIAN SERVICE

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C.



I N D I A N S A T W O R K

CONTENTS OF THE ISSUE OF JULY 1, 1934

Volume I	Number 22
	Page
EDITORIAL	1
The Wheeler-Howard Indian Bill.	5
The Bureau of American Ethnology and the Practical Conduct of Indian Affairs.	11
IECW Forest Improvement on Reservations under the Taholah Indian Agency....By Fred R. Moffatt. . . .	14
Is Mid-West Becoming a Gobi.....By William Philip Simms .	19
Notes from the Navajo Erosion Project	21
Deep Wells.....By A. C. Monahan.	22
School and Community Work at San Juan Pueblo.....By Alvin Warren	23
Excerpts from an Address by Superintendent Burns of Cass Lake, Minnesota.	26
The First Full-Blood Indian Public Health Nurse	29
Summer Courses of Interest to Indian Service People	30
Indian Foremen Report on IECW Projects.	33

On June 18, President Roosevelt signed the Wheeler-Howard Indian Rights Bill.

Whether that date shall be known hereafter as the Independence Day of Indian history will be determined by the Indians themselves.

It is in their power to make of the new Act a foundation stone and an open door to a great future.

One becomes a little breathless when one realizes that the Allotment Law -- the agony and ruin of the Indians -- has been repealed.

And that the statutory denial of tribal existence has been repealed; and that the denial to Indians of the right to organize, and to use that modern tool of power, the corporation, has been repealed.

Here are some other things done or made possible by the Wheeler-Howard Bill. Any one of them, by itself, would have

seemed an important change in Government policy.

When tribes organize under the Act, they are entitled to know about proposed expenditures of money for their benefit before these expenditures are even submitted to the Bureau of the Budget.

None of their tribal trust money can be spent without their consent.

No tribal assets may be sold or leased without their consent.

No reimbursable debts may be placed against them without their consent.

When tribal corporations organize under the Act, they will have the power

"to purchase, take by gift, or bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, operate, and dispose of property of every description, real and personal, including the power to purchase restricted Indian lands and to issue in exchange therefor interests in corporate property."

These chartered corporations will have access to a revolving fund of \$10,000,000 which the Act authorizes. Through the corporation, this revolving loan fund will be used for "promoting the economic development of such tribes and of their members."

The Act brings professional, vocational and collegiate education to the Indians for the first time on a reasonably adequate scale. It authorizes \$250,000 each year for loans for

tuition and other expenses of such education.

With allotment stopped, and with the wastage of Indian land thus stopped, a land-acquisition program for Indians becomes feasible, and the Act authorizes \$2,000,000 a year for buying such land.

The unallotted Indian lands have shrunken in value though not in area, through soil erosion due to over-grazing, through the reckless cutting of forests, and through forest fires.

The Act directs that the Secretary of the Interior shall

"make rules and regulations for the operation and management of Indian forestry units on the principle of sustained-yield management, to restrict the number of livestock grazed on Indian range units to the estimated carrying capacity of such ranges, and to promulgate such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the range from deterioration, to prevent soil erosion, to assure full utilization of the range, and like purposes."

The handicap which prevents qualified Indians from receiving employment in Indian Service is completely lifted by the Act:

"The Secretary of the Interior is directed to establish standards of health, age, character, experience, knowledge, and ability for Indians who may be appointed without regard to civil service laws, to the various positions maintained, now or hereafter, by the Indian Office in the administration of functions or services affecting any Indian tribe. Such qualified Indians shall hereafter have the preference to appointment to vacancies in any such positions."

Such, in its main parts, is the new law. The Govern-

ment's Indian policy of forty-seven years has been reversed, and the downward trend of Indian property and life has been turned into an upward trend.

Most of the protections and benefits of the Act are, alas, denied to the Oklahoma Indians by Section 13. But it is not conceivable that this denial will be continued by Congress, and the issue will come sharply before the next Congress.

The Act consistently works to bring the Indians into the control of their own lives and into full partnership with the Government in Indian administration. The first step in the cumulative home-rule program of the Act will be taken when each tribe votes, by secret ballot, to determine whether the Act shall apply to itself. The elections must be held within one year from June 18, 1934.

The most important fact of all is this: that the Act does not do for the Indians the things which rightly they should do for themselves. It frees them to do what they want to do and need to do. It helps them, through very substantial grants of money. But the actions must be their own, and the labor of creating their own future must be theirs. The Indian Service, with definitely diminished powers, is directed to help Indians in the fulfillment of their own hopes.

An earlier paragraph in this editorial is repeated. It is in the Indians' power to make of the new Act a foundation stone and an opened door to a great future.

JOHN COLLIER

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

THE WHEELER-HOWARD INDIAN BILL (S. 3645) AS ENACTED BY THE CONGRESSJUNE 16, 1934.

A BILL

To conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system for Indians; to grant certain rights of home rule to Indians; to provide for vocational education for Indians; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That hereafter no land of any Indian reservation, created or set apart by treaty or agreement with the Indians, act of Congress, Executive Order, purchase, or otherwise shall be allotted in severalty to an Indian.

Sec. 2. The existing periods of trust placed upon any Indian lands and any restriction on alienation thereof are hereby extended and continued until otherwise directed by Congress.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior, if he shall find it to be in the public interest, is hereby authorized to restore to tribal ownership the remaining surplus lands of any Indian reservation heretofore opened, or authorized to be opened, to sale, or any other form of disposal by

Presidential proclamation, or by any of the public-land laws of the United States: Provided, however, That valid rights or claims of any persons to any lands so withdrawn existing on the date of the withdrawal shall not be affected by this act: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to lands within any reclamation project heretofore authorized in any Indian reservation: Provided further, That the order of the Department of the Interior signed, dated, and approved by Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, as Secretary of the Interior, on October 28, 1932, temporarily withdrawing lands of the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona from all forms of mineral entry or claim under the public land mining laws, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and the lands of the said Papago Indian Reservation are hereby restored to exploration and location, under the existing mining laws of the United States, in accordance with the express terms and pro-

visions declared and set forth in the Executive orders establishing said Papago Indian Reservation: Provided further, That damages shall be paid to the Papago Tribe for loss of any improvements on any land located for mining in such a sum as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior but not to exceed the cost of said improvements: Provided further, That a yearly rental not to exceed 5 cents per acre, shall be paid to the Papago Tribe for loss of the use or occupancy of any land withdrawn by the requirements of mining operations, and payments derived from damages or rentals shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe: Provided further, That in the event any person or persons, partnership, corporation, or association, desires a mineral patent, according to the mining laws of the United States, he or they shall first deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe the sum of \$1 per acre in lieu of annual rental, as hereinbefore provided, to compensate for the loss or occupancy of the lands withdrawn by the requirements of mining operations: Provided further, That patentee shall also pay into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Papago Tribe damages for the loss of improvements not heretofore paid in such a sum as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, but not to exceed the cost thereof; the payment of \$1 per acre for surface use to be refunded to patentee in the event that patent is not acquired.

Nothing herein contained shall restrict the granting or use of permits for easements or rights-of-way; or ingress or egress over the lands for all proper and lawful purposes; and nothing contained herein, except as expressly provided, shall be construed as authority for the Secretary of the Interior, or any other person, to issue or promulgate a rule or regulation in conflict with the Executive order of February 1, 1917, creating the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona or the act of February 21, 1931 (46 Stat. 1202).

Sec. 4, Except as herein provided, no sale, devise, gift, exchange or other transfer of restricted Indian lands or of shares in the assets of any Indian tribe or corporation organized hereunder, shall be made or approved: Provided, however, That such lands or interests may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be sold, devised, or otherwise transferred to the Indian tribe in which the lands or shares are located or from which the shares were derived or to a successor corporation; and in all instances such lands or interests shall descend or be devised, in accordance with the then existing laws of the State, or Federal laws where applicable, in which said lands are located or in which the subject matter of the corporation is located, to any member of such tribe or of such corporation or any heirs of such member: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may authorize voluntary exchanges of lands of equal value and the voluntary exchange of

shares of equal value whenever such exchange, in his judgment, is expedient and beneficial for or compatible with the proper consolidation of Indian lands and for the benefit of cooperative organizations.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire through purchase, relinquishment, gift, exchange, or assignment, any interest in lands, water rights or surface rights to lands, within or without existing reservations, including trust or otherwise restricted allotments whether the allottee be living or deceased, for the purpose of providing land for Indians.

For the acquisition of such lands, interest in lands, water rights, and surface rights, and for expenses incident to such acquisition, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$2,000,000 in any one fiscal year: Provided, That no part of such funds shall be used to acquire additional land outside of the exterior boundaries of Navajo Indian Reservation for the Navajo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, in the event that the proposed Navajo boundary extension measures now pending in Congress and embodied in the bills (S. 2499 and H.R. 8927) to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona, and for other purposes, and the bills (S. 2531 and H.R. 3982) to define the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Indian Reservation in New

Mexico and for other purposes, or similar legislation, become law.

The unexpended balances of any appropriations made pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

Title to any lands or rights acquired pursuant to this act shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indian tribe or individual Indian for which the land is acquired, and such lands or rights shall be exempt from State and local taxation.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to make rules and regulations for the operation and management of Indian forestry units on the principle of sustained-yield management, to restrict the number of livestock grazed on Indian range units to the estimated carrying capacity of such ranges, and to promulgate such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the range from deterioration, to prevent soil erosion, to assure full utilization of the range, and like purposes.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to proclaim new Indian reservations on lands acquired pursuant to any authority conferred by this act, or to add such lands to existing reservations: Provided, That lands added to existing reservations shall be designated for the exclusive use of Indians entitled by enrollment or by tribal membership to residence at such reservations.

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to relate to Indian holdings of allotments or homesteads upon the public domain outside of the geographic boundaries of any Indian reservation now existing or established hereafter.

Sec. 9. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed \$250,000 in any fiscal year, to be expended at the order of the Secretary of the Interior, in defraying the expenses of organizing Indian chartered corporations or other organizations created under this act.

Sec. 10. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000,000 to be established as a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may make loans to Indian chartered corporation for the purpose of promoting the economic development of such tribes and of their members, and may defray the expenses of administering such loans. Repayment of amounts loaned under this authorization shall be credited to the revolving fund and shall be available for the purposes for which the fund is established. A report shall be made annually to Congress of transactions under this authorization.

Sec. 11. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any funds in the United States

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$250,000 annually, together with any unexpended balances of previous appropriations made pursuant to this section, for loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and other expenses in recognized vocational and trade schools: Provided, That not more than \$50,000 of such sum shall be available for loans to Indian students in high schools and colleges. Such loans shall be reimbursable under rules established by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sec. 12. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to establish standards of health, age, character, experience, knowledge, and ability for Indians who may be appointed, without regard to civil service laws, to the various positions maintained, now or hereafter, by the Indian Office, in the administration of functions or services affecting any Indian tribe. Such qualified Indians shall hereafter have the preference to appointment to vacancies in any such positions.

Sec. 13. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any of the Territories, colonies, or insular possessions of the United States, except that sections 9, 10, 11, 12, and 16, shall apply to the Territory of Alaska: Provided, That sections 2, 4, 7, 16, 16, and 18 of this act shall not apply to the following-named Indian tribes, the members of such Indian tribes, together with members of other tribes affiliated with such named tribes located in the State of Oklahoma, as follows:

Cheyenne, Arapaho, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Caddo, Delaware, Wichita, Osage, Kaw, Otoe, Tonkawa, Pawnee, Ponca, Shawnee, Ottawa, Quapaw, Seneca, Wyandotte, Iowa, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. Section 4 of this act shall not apply to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to continue the allowance of the articles enumerated in section 17 of the act of March 2, 1889 (23 Stat. L. 894), or their commuted cash value under the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L. 334), to all Sioux Indians who would be eligible, but for the provisions of this act, to receive allotments of lands in severalty under section 19 of the act of May 29, 1908 (25 Stat. L. 451), or under any prior act, and who have the prescribed status of the head of a family or single person over the age of 18 years, and his approval shall be final and conclusive, claims therefor to be paid as formerly from the permanent appropriation made by said section 17 and carried on the books of the Treasury for this purpose. No person shall receive in his own right more than one allowance of the benefits, and application must be made and approved during the lifetime of the allottee or the right shall lapse. Such benefits shall continue to be paid upon such reservations until such time as the lands available therein for allotment at the time of the passage of this act would have been exhausted by the award to

each person receiving such benefits of an allotment of 80 acres of such land.

Sec. 15. Nothing in this act shall be construed to impair or prejudice any claim or suit of any Indian tribe against the United States. It is hereby declared to be the intent of Congress that no expenditures for the benefit of Indians made out of appropriations authorized by this act shall be considered as offsets in any suit brought to recover upon any claim of such Indians against the United States.

Sec. 16. Any Indian tribe, or tribes, residing on the same reservation, shall have the right to organize for its common welfare, and may adopt an appropriate constitution and bylaws, which shall become effective when ratified by a majority vote of the adult members of the tribe, or of the adult Indians residing on such reservation, as the case may be at a special election authorized and called by the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe. Such constitution and bylaws when ratified as aforesaid and approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall be revocable by an election open to the same voters and conducted in the same manner as hereinabove provided. Amendments to the constitution and bylaws may be ratified and approved by the Secretary in the same manner as the original constitution and bylaws.

In addition to all powers vested in any Indian tribe or

tribal council by existing law, the constitution adopted by said tribe shall also vest in such tribe or its tribal council the following rights and powers: To employ legal counsel, the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; to prevent the sale, disposition, lease, or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands, or other tribal assets without the consent of the tribe; and to negotiate with the Federal, State, and local Governments. The Secretary of the Interior shall advise such tribe or its tribal council of all appropriations estimates or Federal projects for the benefit of the tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress.

Sec. 17. The Secretary of the Interior may, upon petition by at least one-third of the adult Indians, issue a charter of incorporation to such tribe: Provided, That such charter shall not become operative until ratified at a special election by a majority vote of the adult Indians living on the reservation. Such charter may convey to the incorporated tribe the power to purchase, take by gift, or bequest, or otherwise, own, hold, manage, operate, and dispose of property of every description, real and personal, including the power to purchase restricted Indian lands and to issue in exchange therefor interests in corporate property, and such further powers as may be incidental to the conduct of corporate business, not inconsistent with

law, but no authority shall be granted to sell, mortgage, or lease for a period exceeding 10 years any of the land included in the limits of the reservation. Any charter so issued shall not be revoked or surrendered except by act of Congress.

Sec. 18. This act shall not apply to any reservation wherein a majority of the adult Indians, voting at a special election duly called by the Secretary of the Interior, shall vote against its application. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, within 1 year after the passage and approval of this act, to call such an election, which election shall be held by secret ballot upon 30 days' notice.

Sec. 19. The term 'Indian' as used in this act shall include all persons of Indian descent who are members of any recognized Indian tribe now under Federal jurisdiction, and all persons who are descendants of such members who were on June 1, 1934, residing within the present boundaries of any Indian reservation, and shall further include all other persons of one-half or more Indian blood. For the purposes of this act, Eskimos and other aboriginal peoples of Alaska shall be considered Indians. The term 'tribe' wherever used in this act shall be construed to refer to any Indian tribe, organized band, pueblo, or the Indians residing on one reservation. The words 'adult Indians' wherever used in this act shall be construed to refer to Indians who have attained the age of 21 years."

THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY AND THE PRACTICAL CONDUCT
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

So exhaustively, since 1879, has the Indian Service managed not to use the results of the labors of the Bureau of American Ethnology; so tacitly hostile, even, has been the doing branch of the Government's Indian organization to the knowing branch; that the public mind has forgotten one of the main reasons why the Bureau of American Ethnology was established, and has ignored the important practical findings of that Bureau.

The following is taken from the Handbook of American Indians, Part 1, pps. 172-173.

"From its inception the Government has had before it problems arising from the presence within its domain, as dependent wards, of more than 300,000 aborigines. In the main the difficulties encountered in solving these problems arose from a lack of knowledge of the distribution, numbers, relationships, and languages of the tribes, and a real appreciation of their character, culture status, needs, and possibilities. It was recognized that a knowledge of these elements lies at the very foundation of intelligent administration and thus one of the important objects in organizing the Bureau of Ethnology was that of obtaining such knowledge of the tribes as would enable the several branches of the Government to know and appreciate the aboriginal population, and that at the same time would enable the people generally to give intelligent administration sympathetic support. An essential step in this great work was that of locating the tribes and classifying them in such manner as to make it possible to assemble them in harmonious groups, based on relationship of blood, language, customs, beliefs, and grades of culture.

"Up to the present time much progress has been made and a deeper insight has been gained into the inner life and character of the native people, and thus, in a large sense, of primitive peoples generally, than had been reached before in the world's history.

"Some of the more directly practical results accomplished may be briefly mentioned: (1) a study of the relations, location, and numbers of the tribes, and their classification into groups or families, based on affinity in language--a necessary basis for dealing with the tribes practically or scientifically; (2) a study of the numerous sociologic, religious, and industrial problems involved, an acquaintance with which is essential to the intelligent management of the tribes in adjusting them to the requirements of civilization; (3) a history of the relations of the Indian and white races embodied in a volume on land cessions; (4) investigations into the physiology, medical practices, and sanitation of a people who suffer keenly from imperfect adaptation to the new conditions imposed on them; (5) the preparation of bibliographies embodying all works relating to the tribes; (6) a study of their industrial and economic resources; (7) a study of the antiquities of the country with a view to their record and preservation; and (8) a handbook of the tribes, embodying, in condensed form, the accumulated information of many years."

It is hoped that the months and years ahead will tell a very different story. The advice of anthropologists is essential if the Wheeler-Howard Act is to be made fully successful. The advice is now being sought, and generously supplied by a number of leading ethnologists. They include the Staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

FORT BERTHOLD - SCENES OF INDIAN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK



Relic Of Pioneer Days - Fomer Settler's
Home On Reservation



Indians Making a Firebreak
Clearing Brush



IECW Crew At End Of Firebreak They Have Just Finished



Indian Building Truck Trail



Right-Of-Way Through Heavy
Cottonwood

IECW FOREST IMPROVEMENT ON RESERVATIONS UNDER THE TAHOLAH INDIAN AGENCY

By Fred R. Moffatt

Forest Supervisor, Indian Service

There are ten Indian Reservations within the Taholah Agency jurisdiction. The two largest, and the only ones containing a large volume of timber or presenting forestry problems, are the Quinaielt and Makah. The Taholah Agency Emergency Conservation work program has been confined to these two*.

THE MAKAH RESERVATION

The Makah Reservation includes Cape Flattery, the extreme northwest point of the United States, and is bounded on the north by the Straits of Juan de Fuca and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The area of the Reservation is 26,133 acres.

The Makah contains two fairly large rivers, the Wa-ach draining the northern portion and the Sooes the southern portion, and also numerous small creeks which flow to the ocean. Along the two rivers, and in places back of the beach, are about 2,000 acres of level land, partly meadow and partly brushland. The balance of the Reservation is rugged, rough and broken.

Roads on Makah

Previous to 1931 there was but one so-called road on the

Makah Reservation. It connected the village of Neah Bay with the

*Note: An article on IECW on Quinaielt will appear in an early issue.

Wa-ach valley hay-meadows, was passable for horses and wagons throughout a month or two each year, and a trip over it could be termed as a true adventure. The Agency, which was located at Neah Bay, was accessible to the outside world only trail or by boat.

1931 saw the completion of a road which connected with a county highway making it possible to drive an automobile to Neah Bay.

The month of June 1933 and the inauguration of Indian Emergency Conservation Work found the Makah Reservation with one good graveled road three miles long, from Neah Bay to the east bound-

ary; with another road, which had finally become impassable for wagons, from Neah Bay to the Wa-ach River valley; also with two foot trails, in poor condition; one leading to the Cape Flattery light-house and the other from the mouth of the Wa-ach River down the coast to the Sooes River, and thence following the Sooes to the southwest corner of the Reservation boundary. These roads and trails made accessible the village of Neah Bay, portions of the ocean beaches and the valleys of the Wa-ach and Sooes rivers. The balance of the reservation was inaccessible in a manner exceeding that which is usually indicated by the term.

Northwestern Jungle

The average annual precipitation on the Makah Reservation is approximately one hundred twenty inches a year. This heavy rainfall, combined with a temperate climate, has resulted in a heavy stand of hemlock and spruce timber and an undergrowth which is a veritable jungle. The extremely heavy undergrowth, in connection

with a large volume of windfall, and rugged topography confines the limits of accessibility within short distances of roads or trails. In many parts of the Reservation an experienced woodsman can not travel more than two miles in an eight hour day, while the average cruising strip for an experienced cruiser is one and a half miles per day.

Jungle Trails - Indian Built

Efficient forest administration, in any one of its many phases, requires accessibility of the area being administered. In view of this fact the program for Emergency Conservation Work was proposed to bring about accessibility-first, by the construction of a

truck trail from Neah Bay in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the Wa-ach River and thence in a southerly direction to the Sooes River and down the Sooes to the south boundary of the Reservation; and second, by constructing many feeder horse

and foot trails which would extend from the truck trail throughout the Reservation.

On April 30 three miles of truck trail, extending to the mouth of the Wa-ach River, and a pile bent bridge across the river had been completed. A mile and a half of truck trail right-of-way

beyond the Wa-ach had also been cleared. Two foot trails, with one leading from the Wa-ach truck trail to Cape Flattery, and a second from the truck trail to Bahokus Peak in the northwestern portion of the Reservation, were also completed. The combined length of these two foot trails is six and one half miles.



The Wa-ach Truck Trail Crossing The Wa-ach Valley. The Fill Is From 2-1/2 To 3 Feet High. When The Tide Is In The Flats Are Flooded. Very High Tide Covers The Trail. The Work Was Done By Indian Crews Under IECW.

Hand Work

The first three quarters mile of the Wa-ach truck trail is located on the side of a steep hill. Here it was necessary to make a heavy side hill cut in order to provide a road bed of sufficient width to permit of the construction of ditches and also to minimize the danger of slides. Right

of way clearing on this portion was heavy. It was accomplished entirely by hand. A large volume of standing and windfall timber was felled and bucked into lengths which could be handled by men and removed by hand. The sloping and ditching was also done by hand labor. Several heavy fills

across stream beds were necessary, and a majority of the material in these fills was hauled by the wheelbarrow route. Upon completion of the road bed a heavy base of rock was hauled in by

the Dodge Truck and the surfacing was completed by topping off with beach gravel. Upon leaving the side hill the road was located through a spruce bottomland area for a distance of approximately one-half mile.

Shooting - Burning - Grubbing

This was the most difficult piece of construction on the entire road. A considerable portion of the right-of-way passed through swampy areas which supported a stand of large spruce timber. It was a real problem to dispose of the right-of-way timber after it was felled, and disposal of the stumps presented an even greater problem. Shooting, burning and grubbing were all resorted to before the stumps were removed, and the holes resulting would, in some cases, have buried a small cabin. With completion of right-of-way clearing it was necessary to lay down a rock base. The rock yardage which was poured into some of the particularly swampy areas is almost beyond credence. This fill work was done by truck and wheelbarrow.

The last part of the road was constructed through the open meadow land of the Wa-ach River valley to the point where the road crosses the river. This entire valley is flooded during periods of high tides and the winter storms force driftwood and debris across its floor. Because of the high tides and the force of the waves during winter storm periods, it was necessary to con-

struct a rock fill across this open area, a distance of approximately a mile and a half. A tractor shovel and two four-yard trucks were rented for this work. Rock was obtained from cuts through rocky outcrops on the Neah Bay end of the road, and from a large cliff located near the bridge site. A two and one-half to three foot rock fill was constructed across the floor of this valley with a surface coating of gravel. Many culverts equipped with tide gates were installed.

I can imagine comments to the effect that the road construction described in this article is rather elaborate to be termed "truck trail" construction. Yet it is no more than is essential. In this country, road building must be accompanied by provision for drainage in the form of ditches and culverts, a solid foundation in swampy areas, surfacing by gravel or crushed rock and sufficient sloping on side hills to minimize the danger of slides. These perquisites must be provided, else the result will represent only wasted effort and money expended for a road which becomes impassable after the first heavy rain-fall.

Bringing In The Piling

The bridge across the Wa-ach is approximately two hundred feet long and of pile bent construction. No suitable cedar piling was available close at hand. One bunch was located over half a mile from the bridge and another about five miles distant. Both locations were inaccessible either to tract-



Spruce Tree Felled To Form Bridge Of
The Cape Flattery Trail

ors or horses. Various methods were adopted in transporting the piling to the bridge.

The bunch located one-half

mile from the bridge site was first hand-logged on cross skids across a flat to the edge of a steep hill; they were then shot down this hillside on a pole shoot to the edge of a deep gulch where a wire rope was strung across and they were "telephoned" to the other side. Here, they were again hand logged on cross-skids to a point near the edge of the timber where horses skidded them to the river. The more distant cedar was hand-logged to the edge of a bluff overlooking the Pacific where it was dumped into the ocean. After being rafted together they were towed on the ocean by boat, a distance of five miles, to the mouth of the Wa-ach river.

The pile driver used in constructing the bridge was built on the ground by Emergency Conservation boys.

In addition to the truck trail and foot trail work, considerable roadside clearing and several buildings were constructed on the Makah. However the major projects were the construction of truck and foot trails.

The Indians are of the Makah Tribe and number about four hundred and eight. In all the variety of country and terrain embraced in the Indian Emergency Conservation Work program, on the more than seventy reservations included, it is doubtful if there is any place that presented more difficulty to the workmen.

IS MID-WEST BECOMING A GOBI

By William Philip Simms

Is the United States doomed to become a land of Gobi Deserts, of Rivers of Sorrows, of droughts, famine and pestilence, like China?

America's latest and worst drought, President Roosevelt warns, is already assuming the proportions of a national catastrophe. "It will materially affect the food supply of the nation," says the Department of Agriculture.

The records reveal that American droughts and floods are becoming more frequent and increasingly disastrous. The tell-tale dust-storms, trailing hundreds of miles across the country, have commenced.

Recently I was in Tientsin, north China. Despite two unusually large windows in my outside room, I was obliged at mid-day to turn on the lights to see what I was doing.

Outside a thick yellow fog drifted across the city, completely shutting off the sun.....

I did not need to ask questions.....This was just another dust-storm blowing in from the Gobi Desert hundreds of miles to the west.

Once all China, including the Gobi, was a fertile, tree-grown country. Centuries of paying no attention to what happened to the forests and fields, however, have done their work. The answer is irremediable erosion, disastrous floods, calamitous famines, accompanying scourges, starvation and death.

Today much of the country is either sun-baked mountains or treeless mud plains. Sometimes almost whole provinces are covered with water. The flood extends, like the sea, farther than the eye can reach. Sometimes the fields are parched, like they are now in the American West, every stalk of grain or other crops burned to a crisp. And sometimes of course there are harvests. But at no time can the Chinese be reasonably sure.

When it rains, the drops splash against the mountain sides like they were falling on concrete. Down the gullies and gulches the water rushes to the rivers. These rise almost as if a dam had burst somewhere above. Then, almost as suddenly, the flood subsides. Little or no moisture remains behind to keep things green the rest of the season.

Dust-storms, like the one which recently visited the United States, are common occurrences in China....Chinese weather, scientists claim, has been entirely changed, thanks to deforestation and careless farming. Summers are hotter, rains more erratic, floods more destructive.

The Tientsin dust-storm mentioned above lasted about five days. Said a Chinese scholar, educated in the United States:

"These droughts, dust-storms and famines are just what you Americans are in for unless you wake up in time. I can understand them in China because the damage was done centuries, even thousands of years ago -- before people knew what deforestation and bad farming could do to a nation. But I cannot understand a country like the United States allowing such a thing to happen.

"China," he observed, "ought to be the 'horrible example' in this respect to all the rest of the world."

But will it? Washington News.

NOTES FROM THE NAVAJO EROSION PROJECT

.....The other day an engineer asked how range carrying capacity was determined. Believing that there may be others in the region who do not understand the procedure I am giving the following brief explanation:

We all know that the Kentucky blue grass can cover the ground 100%, also we know that it can stand grazing (or mowing) up to 100% and still thrive. Its palatability to stock is also the maximum. One acre of blue grass sod then can be called a forage acre. On the range the density of vegetation is not 100%. Neither is the palatability of all species 100%; in fact, some cover is not forage at all. The range examiner's job is to estimate the average density and palatability of a type. If the density is four-tenths and the palatability is 50% we get a forage factor of .20. Thus it takes 5 surface acres of land to make one forage acre. By test it has been determined that it takes about ten forage acres to support one cow yearlong. (CYL). On the type of range with a forage factor (F.F.) of .20 it would take 50 surface acres (SA) to carry one CYL.

* * * * *

Fifty thousand trees, consisting of cottonwoods, willows and tamarix were planted in Keams Canon. These trees were planted on all of the deltas of the canon, on the side

slopes and in the bottom of the canon and on the outcurves. The deltas were also planted with a mixture of Kentucky blue grass and yellow sweet clover. Both the trees and the grass are growing in good shape.

* * * * *

Mr. Herman L. Thomas, assisted by Mr. C. W. Miller is engaged in a very detailed survey of the Ganado Demonstration Tract. This survey will show, in considerable detail, all of the essential features within the limits of the tract and the extent and distribution of all types of soil which may be present.

* * * * *

During the month of May, Mr. Hugh G. Calkins, Regional Director, and Mr. M. F. Musgrave, Biologist, Soil Erosion Service, had a conference with Indian officials and National Park Service officials pertaining to regulating erosion in Canon de Chelly and Canon del Muerto.

Methods of planting and types of minor structures for erosion control were definitely planned along with the control of the movement of silt in these canons and ways and means of building up farming. Erosion control should restore sufficient acreage to double the amount of farm now being used by the Navajo people in these two canons. Navajo Project News.

DEEP WELLS

By A. C. Monahan

Assistant To The Commissioner of Indian Affairs

On June 22 the Director of Emergency Conservation approved the Indian Service using a reasonable amount of Emergency Conservation funds in the drilling of deep wells for range improvement as a drought relief measure. Heretofore the use of Emergency Conservation Work money for such purposes was not authorized.

The agencies in the drought area were immediately notified of this permission and approximately one hundred wells will be drilled as rapidly as possible to save the cattle. Approximately one-fourth of the money to be expended will be on the Navajo Reservation and the Papago Reservation in Arizona. Practically all of the rest of the expenditures will be in North and South Dakota and on Fort Peck and Tongue River in Montana. The Superintendents have been given authority to rent drilling rigs, to employ operators as "sub-foremen" and to use enrolled Indian labor for helpers to the operators. Efforts have been made by the Indian Office to secure money from Public Works and other funds for this purpose but without success. North and South Dakota and perhaps other States have already allotted to Indian reservations a small part of Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds for the development of range water.

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY WORK AT SAN JUAN PUEBLO

By Alvin Warren

(Mr. Warren is a Chippewa from Michigan. He has been teaching in the Indian Service seven years. He has been at San Juan one year.)

San Juan is a typical pueblo, showing all the strong and ancient traditions vividly alive, yet with every effort being made to adjust and meet the changes of modern life. Our major problem is to preserve the fundamentals underlying conservative Indian life and still add the elements of value from Caucasian civilization.

We must be careful not to build a false conception of what should be used from the white American storehouse of achievement. The Indian is creative and must not be led to imitate too much. It would only build a world of false standards and never lead to satisfaction or happiness.

With these factors in mind we have put into reality a program involving the home, child, government, and community life of San Juan pueblo. At present there are eight clubs in action: the Senior Women's Club, the Junior Women's Club, the Adult Men of Agriculture Club, the Ladies' Good Hygiene Club, the Junior Home-Making Club for Girls, the 4-H Club in Poultry and Rabbits, the Pottery Club and Wood Carving Club. In addition to this list there is an Open House Forum composed of the Pueblo Council and other interested younger men who are not eligible to sit in regular Council meetings.

This gives an opportunity for the young men to know current problems and to convey their ideas on them to the recognized Council members.

The Junior and Senior Women's Clubs

This is purely an arts and crafts group. Our house-keeper Mrs. Regina Cata, has had a very active part in the forming and spirit of these women. They weave the old type of pueblo cloth, do rather uniquely designed embroidery work. Indian belts and

diamond weave blankets are also woven. This is a re-start of a type of weaving that has almost been lost to this pueblo, the Tewas of Polacca, Arizona, being the only other group actively engaged in the same work. The same women do some good mural and picture painting also.

The Pottery Club

A group of twelve women who have succeeded in reviving the ancient carved pottery of the pre-Spanish era. Mrs. Cata and these women dug into the old ruins of the original San Juan and unearthed the fragments of old carved pottery that once thrived in this village but had been lost before the coming of the Coronada

expedition. Despite discouragement and a period of slow progress, this particular type of pottery began to take shape. Today it is the distinct form of old Pueblo pottery and is becoming more valuable each day. Considering the short period since the revival of this pottery it is clear that the future for the art is bright.

The Agriculture and Hygiene Clubs

Better ways of farming the same land, possibilities for co-operative marketing and pooled crops. Stock diseases, harmful plant insects, water and waste drainage are considered as major problems by this group of men. The women make a study of better and more sanitary homes. Baby

problems, canning and preserving summer foods, varying the pueblo diet to meet new and modern health standards, dress-making, and home child health give the full program for this group. Miss Stone, our Nurse; Mr. Smith, the Agricultural Supervisor from the Santa Fe boarding school, and Mrs. Cata conduct this work.

The Junior Home-Making Girls Club.

We have built a model Indian home. Mr. Faris gave us fifty dollars for materials and the Indians agreed to build, furnish, and maintain the building. In this home the larger school girls learn how to improve the same type of home that they will

some day become head of. It is a one-room adobe Indian home that can serve for a kitchen project for one month, a bedroom project another month, until these girls will have gotten the real home situation and still master the course in better homes.

The 4-H Club in Rabbits and Poultry

We are attempting to alleviate the summer fresh meat problem by a starting a rabbit and chicken experiment with the larger school boys. Each boy has been given one registered New Zealand white rabbit. He is instructed each

Friday afternoon in the proper care of this breed. The hides are sold for thirty cents (untanned) and fifty cents (tanned). The meat he can sell or use, both being profitable. The larger school girls follow the same program with their chicken.

The Wood Carving Club

At present this is limited to selected seventh grade boys and returned students. It is organized under the direction of Mr. George Pacheco, a Laguna, who heads the Wood Carving Department at Santa Fe Indian School.

His senior high school boys come every Friday and instruct the

village class. This gives an opportunity for the Senior boys to get some very practical teaching experience and at the same time aid the day school. These boys who come to Santa Fe are all from San Juan Pueblo. Therefore San Juan boarding school students return to help their own pueblo. Mr. Pacheco and his boys are doing outstanding work in this club.

These clubs are eighty per cent self-supporting and most of them prove a worthy investment for the other twenty per cent. San Juan feels that Mr. Faris has been most understanding in meeting the problem of our work, and we wish him to share in our progress.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY SUPERINTENDENT BURNS OF CASS LAKE,
MINNESOTA, TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK,
KANSAS CITY, MAY 20-26

We are mindful of our social and welfare activities, and we endeavor to keep pace with the trend of time and maintain a constructive program that will meet, during the years to come, the tremendous burden that has been imposed upon it.

To a large extent, the whole problem of administration of Indian affairs is a social problem - the adaptation of a primitive people to the present trend of white civilization.

We believe that this can be done only through a social program closely connected with our health, educational and industrial activities. Today the Indian culture has practically disappeared among the Chippewas of Minnesota. This change has been brought about by the mixture of a large amount of white blood into the Indian people through inter-marriage, some good blood and some bad blood. This, coupled with certain conditions that were imposed upon the Indian people, namely, loss of lands and lack of jurisdiction, has created a very undesirable state. The Clapp Act of 1906 permitted any Indian of mixed blood or any Indian who would swear that he was a mixed blood Indian, to receive a fee patent for his land. A majority of the Indians then sold their lands or lost them through taxation and today have no place to call

their own. This loss of land has been one of the biggest factors in the deterioration of the Chippewa people, as it has been with other tribes that have lost their lands in the United States. It has created living conditions that are intolerable in many instances, due to the fact that the Indians have no home of their own or no facilities whereby they can gain a livelihood for themselves or their families. In reality there is no incentive to work and provide for the future. The home should and must be the first consideration in the rehabilitation of the Chippewa as with any other people.

In the past many of our field matrons, teachers, farmers and clerks have attempted to do social service work. The majority of these people were without the technical training so essential to this work and much that they undertook was in a haphazard manner though with the sincerest intentions in the world. Much of this work has been misinterpreted by the Indians and white people. Instead of considering social service work a real benefit, they looked upon the worker as a meddlesome person, prying into personal affairs, interesting herself in matters that it was believed were none of her business. However, I am glad to say today that we have passed through this era and that social work is now on a solid and permanent foundation....

Possibly one of our largest problems is one of the intelligent administration of relief to the Indian people. In order to make a success of any relief program, one must actually know the

living conditions of the Indians who have applied for relief, their background, possibilities and potentialities. It is absolutely essential that we help them to keep themselves....In connection with the relief, the social worker is greatly concerned with the health and educational program.

....Malnutrition and lack of sanitation are two of our biggest contributors to disease in the Indian race. Our social workers are trained to observe these things and to decide what should be done....

If it is a question of disease or illness or sanitation, the field nurse or physician visits the home and takes care of the situation found there....

With reference to social evils, delinquency, illegitimacy, intoxicants and broken families must be attended to - many times with the aid and cooperation of the other employees. We attempt to adjust many of these evils through the State courts and State institutions, but find that the only real accomplishment is the removing of their influence from the reservation society for a limited time. In many instances the subject returns to his former environment worse off than when he left it. The answer then is the education of the Indian people and the shaping of Indian public opinion in the right channel, so that we may have the support of the Indians themselves.

Why discover tuberculosis, trachoma, delinquency, mental

defects and all of the other stumbling blocks to progress if we are unable to provide some sort of a solution to the problems which confront us?....

* * * * *

THE FIRST FULL-BLOOD INDIAN PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE

The first full-blood Indian nurse to do public health nursing with her own people visited the Indian Office recently to discuss her future work with Commissioner Collier and Nursing Supervisor Elinor D. Gregg.

This nurse is Margaret Sangster, an attractive young Navajo woman, who is a graduate of the Methodist Hospital Training School of Los Angeles. After completing her training she served for three years at the Carson School Hospital at Stewart, Nevada. Then, desiring to fit herself further for work among her people, she requested an opportunity to obtain public health nurse training. Such an opportunity was found for her at Miss Lillian Wald's famous Henry Street Settlement in New York City.

She has just completed a year's training and will be assigned to one of the new community centers which are being constructed in isolated sections of the vast Navajo country. Here she will work with teachers and other community workers in assisting her people to reach higher social and health standards.

The shift from the nomadic life of her people, through Indian boarding schools and a large hospital training school, has been a real test of her ability and judgment. Now, having seen life through the "windows of Henry Street", it remains for Miss Sangster to make the final readjustment back to work with her own people in their own unique environment.

SUMMER COURSES OF INTEREST TO INDIAN SERVICE PEOPLE

A special opportunity for study will be offered Indian Service teachers this year at the Santa Fe Boarding School from July 16 to August 24, inclusive. Miss Ruth Underhill, Assistant in Anthropology, Barnard College, New York, will offer the following studies:

1. A general course on Indians of the United States as a whole to afford a background in preparation for teaching Indian children about the scope of their own people.
2. A course on Indians of the Southwest, including an intensive description of the specific groups with which teachers are dealing and with special reference to laws, arts and ceremonies.
3. A study of Indian games and entertainments from the standpoint of (1) those existent today and (2) historic ones with consideration of the possibility of revivals and adaptations.

Miss Dorothy Dunn, teacher of fine and applied arts in the Santa Fe Boarding School, will give a course in teaching of Indian art to Indian children. As a basic and fundamental part of the course she plans to provide an opportunity for the observation by Service teachers of a class of Indian boys and girls of varying ages and ability levels who will work out their individual problems in painting and design under her own guidance. A laboratory period for the teachers will be given over to a study of materials and technique, location of materials, working out of simple, fundamental problems in design and color, and Indian art appreciation.

For further information write to the Director of Education, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A special conference period is being planned for workers in the Navajo jurisdiction to be held at the Charles H. Burke School, August 27 to September 6, inclusive. The Indian Service, as you know, is engaged in a significant attempt to develop a program based on community needs. It is believed that a conference for workers engaged in the Navajo jurisdiction will afford an opportunity to discuss the underlying philosophy as well as practical procedures involved in the development of an educational program for this specific area. Authorities in anthropology, education, sociology, and health will participate but the meetings will be devoted chiefly to an exchange of views and experiences from within the Indian Service group.

Attendance for teachers and other workers will be in accordance with the usual plan for attendance at State or regional meetings as described in Circular No. 2976. Applicants for this conference should register immediately with Mr. R. M. Tisinger, Supervisor of Indian Education for Arizona, Winslow, Arizona.

The Yale Summer Seminar in Education will be held July 30 to September 8, inclusive. The session offers to a carefully selected group of students study of the social, religious and educational problems arising in areas where different races and cultures come into contact with one another. Populations covered will include South Africa, China, American Indians, Mexico and Latin America. For further information address Professor Charles T. Loram, Director of the 1934 Summer Seminar, Department of Education, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America announces the ninth annual session of the Seminar in Mexico. The Seminar will be organized around the following round-tables.

1. THE ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MEXICO. Leader: Count Rene d'Harnoncourt, Assistant President American Federation of Arts. It is anticipated that among the Mexican artists who will participate will be Diego Rivera.
2. THE MUSIC AND DANCE OF MEXICO. Leader: Carlos Chavez, Chief of the Department of Fine Arts of the Secretariat of Education, Conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Mexico.
3. THE LITERATURE OF MEXICO. Leaders: Elizabeth Wallace, Professor-Emeritus of Romance Languages, University of Chicago, and Berta Gamboa de Camino, Professor, University of Mexico.
4. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MEXICO. Leaders: Chester Lloyd Jones, Director School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin, and Ramon Beteta, Chief of the Department of Statistics of the Secretariat of Economics.
5. THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEXICO. Leaders: Herbert J. Spinden, Brooklyn Museum, and Alfonso Caso, archaeologist in charge of excavations at Monte Alban.
6. INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Leaders: Edwin M. Borchard, Professor of Law, Yale University, and

Hubert C. Herring, The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. It is anticipated that among the Mexican leaders who will participate will be Dr. Puig Casauranc, Minister of Foreign Relations, who headed the Mexican delegation at Montevideo.

7. THE MEXICAN FOLK. Leader: Robert Redfield, Professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago, author of "Tepoztlan."
8. THE INDIAN QUESTION: It is hoped that John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior, will join such Mexican leaders of Indian Education as Rafael Ramirez in leading this group. Definite announcement to be made later.
9. THE HISTORY OF MEXICO: We hope that Charles W. Hackett, Professor of Latin American History, University of Texas, will again give his series of historical lectures. Full announcement to be made later.

Dr. Ryan, Director of Education, Indian Service, will participate in this program.

The program of the Ninth Seminar will be held in Cuernavaca and Mexico City July 10 to July 30th. Ample time will be reserved for recreation. Field trips will be interspersed throughout the three weeks.

Application should be addressed to Hubert C. Herring, 112 E. 19 Street, New York City.:

An Institute of Race Relations will be held at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, July 1-29, under the auspices of the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends.

INDIAN FOREMEN REPORT ON IECW PROJECTS

Steep Canon At Salem School.

Trail extended along the bottom of steep canon. Not much brush and good grading. We made very good headway. Then we ran into rock and had to zig-zag up the mountain - very slow work - and we made slow progress but got out of the rock. Next day we were on the ridge and had only some brush and ordinary grading to contend with and made good headway, finishing to connect with trail previously built. Charles E. Larsen.

New War On Ribes At Lac Courte Oreilles. 1934 Pine blister rust control in the Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation is set up on the basis of the C. G. Harris pre-eradication survey, showing a total of 3,800 acres of well-stocked pine to protect.

The tract of pine in section 5 - 39 - 8 (contiguous to the village of the Reserve) was chosen as Project Number 1. Stand was re-mapped and prepared for working. Sixty-five men have been trained (five crews). With the addition of twelve new men next week the eradication labor unit will be complete.

Although there has been no prior experience in Ribes eradication among the men, it is apparent that they can do a very good clean job after intensive training. Work of crew foremen and second line men has been particularly promising. The working area was especially chosen

because of the intensity of Ribes and the work done on this difficult area has been above the average for untrained personnel. Victor Cardoni

The Cat Dozing At Colville. The teams have been working steady on some heavy cuts and fills.

The caterpillar plowed for the teams, speeding up that end of the work considerably. We also opened up the levelling of the road beds where it was torn up by blasting. We also gained back on our road width where the shoulder of the road had slid off. The last of the week the cat has been dozing here on the camp ground, levelling off a volley ball court and playground. Due to heavy boulders and some stumps it has been difficult work and slow.

The boys have brought in several nice messes of fish. We are playing our first game of ball Sunday. John A. Perkins.

Lake Patrol At San Carlos.

Lake Patrol is a detail recently established and is a work that requires digging for water holes in riverbeds for stock. We have dug five water holes during this week as both San Carlos and the Gila River have gone dry. Several head of cattle have died trying to get to the water of the Lake and on both sides of the bank stock have been mired. Our men are busy every day trying to save all stock as the Lake is getting lower. During the week several head of cattle have been moved away from the Lake

to other ranges. Tom Dosela.

Economy Of Wood At Paiute.

Due to the shortness of the week we had plenty of time for recreation. Some of the boys put up shades in front of their tents and they look very nice. They cut down a few cottonwood trees and make uprights out of the trunks and rafters out of the branches, and then they take all the remaining branches and throw them on top of the rafters thus making a good substantial shade with absolutely no waste of wood or branches.

The work on the fence line went along fine the two days we did work. We are now in soil that is not quite so rocky as it has been so we are expecting to build fence faster than we have been. First we will have quite a lot of road repairing to do as the road is all washed out and full of boulders.

The boys all got together and we had a real ball game. The first team played against the rest of them and it turned out to be a real contest. We have installed two horse-shoe courts and the fellows derive a great deal of pleasure from this sport. I believe we have some real champions in this camp. We are going to challenge the nearby towns to a horse - shoe tournament. The fellows are really looking forward to it with a lot of enthusiasm. William V. LeMay.

One Bridge At Shawnee.

Men all feeling fine and doing very good work. We set one hundred and ninety poles in very hard ground, besides completing one half mile. We also started and completed one bridge. Thomas W. Alford, Jr.

Unpleasant Neighbors At Fort

Hall. Monday closed the month of May for the enrolled men. The employed men spent the balance of the week moving into the new camp location and constructing the new camp. We are very much pleased at being able to get into a new camp as the sheep were trailing through and contaminating the water supply of the old site. They are very unpleasant neighbors.

The tractor worked only two days this week and completed about seven hundred and fifty feet of the new road grade. There is a stretch of the old road to be re-graded because of the damage done by the spring run-off water. However, we expect to be able to complete this unit next week and be able to get on the next job before the week closes. Much to our disgust we have been working in a heavy snowstorm all day. L. A. Cutter.

Down Corn Creek At Pine Ridge.

Thirty men employed on new truck trail down Corn Creek. One man employed in camp, building cement form for use in milk house. Number 1 truck drove to Dam 93. Trucks 1 and 2 were engaged in transporting men to and from work. Elmus Bullard.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 01629 1379